BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

ST NICHOLAS & HOTEL. Monday Morn., August 24, 1868. VOLUME XIV—NUMBER 201.

MITCHELL, LEIGHTON & CO.
FURNACES,
GALVANIZED GUTTERS AND VENTILATORS,
And Dealers in Sheet Pipe.

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Fair and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BIRR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

All business letters should be addressed to the publishers. Editorial communications should be addressed "Editor of Whig and Courier."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1878.

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

SELDEN CONNOR,

OF AROOSTOOK.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM P. EMERY, of Penobscot.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

HENRY HALE.

County Nominations.

For Senator,

For Register of Probate,

For County Commissioner,

CLASS CONVENTIONS.

Class composed of Chelsea, Edmunston, Holden, Hudson, Kenduskeag and Greenbush, will meet by their delegates on SATURDAY, August 31st, at 1 o'clock P.M., at Union Hall, Bradley, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature. Chelsea and Bradley entitled to five delegates each, the other towns ten each.

Class composed of Burlington, Lowell, Passadumkeag, &c., will meet at School House in Passadumkeag, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

Class composed of Charleston, Bradley and Levant will meet by their delegates on SATURDAY, August 31st, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Town House, Levant.

The Class composed of Lincoln, Chester, Prentiss, Mt. Chase, &c., will meet at Patten on MONDAY, Aug. 26th, at one o'clock P. M.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are made for Republican meetings in this District, and other speakers will be duly assigned. Republican Town Committees are requested to make the necessary arrangements:

Hon. John C. Burrows of Mich., and Hon. James G. Blaine,
BANGOR.....Friday, Aug. 23, 7 P. M.

Gen. John L. Swift, of Boston,
HOULTON.....Saturday, Aug. 24

Hon. James G. Blaine
will address the Hancock County Convention
At DOVER, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Hon. James G. Blaine,
FREEPORT.....Monday, Aug. 26, 7½ P. M.
BIDDEFORD CORNER.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 P. M.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and Hon. D. P. Davis,
WINTERPORT.....Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7½ P. M.
ELLSWORTH.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7½ P. M.
CASTINE.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 7½ P. M.

Hon. H. Hamlin and Hon. E. B. Stanley,
CHARLESTON.....Monday, Aug. 26, 7½ P. M.
CORINTH.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7½ P. M.
BREWER.....Wednesday, Aug. 28, 7½ P. M.
HAMPDEN.....Friday, Aug. 30, 7½ P. M.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin,
ORONO.....Monday, Aug. 26, 7½ P. M.
OLD TOWN.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7½ P. M.
MILFORD.....Wednesday, Aug. 28, 7½ P. M.
BRADLEY.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 7½ P. M.
EDDINGTON.....Friday, Aug. 30, 7½ P. M.
BUCKSPORT.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7½ P. M.
ORLAND.....Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7½ P. M.
BRUSWICK.....Thursday, Sept. 5, 7½ P. M.

Hon. D. P. Davis and L. Strickland, Esq.
HERMON.....Friday, Aug. 23, 7½ P. M.

Hon. D. Davis, Hon. Henry Lord and F. H. Patten, Esq.
NEWBURG.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 7½ P. M.

Hon. E. B. Stanley and Hon. Chas. Hamlin,
HUDSON.....Tuesday, Aug. 26, 7½ P. M.

Hon. E. B. Stanley and C. A. Boutelle, Esq.
ARGYLE.....Wednesday, Aug. 28, 7½ P. M.

Hon. E. B. Stanley and Hon. Henry Lord,
ALTON.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 7½ P. M.
LINCOLN.....Wednesday, Aug. 28, 7½ P. M.

Hon. E. B. Stanley,
BREWER VILLAGE, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7½ P. M.

Hon. E. B. Stanley and Hon. T. W. Vose,
EAST ORRINGTON.....Monday, Aug. 26, 7½ P. M.

S. W. Matthews, Esq., and F. E. Appleton, Esq.
CLIFTON.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7½ P. M.

S. W. Matthews, Esq., and C. A. Bailey, Esq.
EAST EDDINGTON.....Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7½ P. M.
BRADLEY.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 7½ P. M.
GREENBUSH.....Friday, Aug. 23, 7½ P. M.
MILFORD.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 7½ P. M.

S. W. Matthews, Esq., and Hon. S. F. Humphrey,
GREENFIELD.....Monday, Aug. 26, 7½ P. M.

S. W. Matthews, Esq., W. C. Clark, Esq., and Hon. J. W. Porter,
PASSADUMKEAG.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7½ P. M.
[illegible].....Wednesday, Aug. 28, 7½ P. M.
[illegible].....Thursday, Aug. 29, 7½ P. M.
[illegible].....Friday, Aug. 30, 7½ P. M.
[illegible].....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7½ P. M.
[illegible].....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ P. M.
[illegible].....Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7½ P. M.
[illegible].....Saturday, Sept. 7, 7½ P. M.

Hon. J. F. Davis
Will address the people in Aroostook County the last week in August.

COST OF MAINE PAPER MONEY.

It has cost the Government, or more correctly speaking, the people, for printing "greenbacks," since 1862, an average of $[illegible] per annum, or in the aggregate down to 1877, the large sum of $14,[illegible]. Thus the cost of issuing greenbacks is charged to and becomes a tax upon the people. But when the Government issues notes of bank notes, the cost is charged to and paid by the banks. Those who wish to abolish the national banks should make a note of the fact that the making of those bank notes costs the people nothing, while in printing a greenback tax, you tax the people about $[illegible].

If elections could be bought by newspaper bragging and if paying Greenback theory would have caused a great party victories instead of defeats in the last seventeen years. Just now in repudiating the old gospel of hinder and hoot, but he has tried it so often that the people only laugh at it. He has issued his command to the Greenbackers and Democrats of this County, specifying the number of votes he requires from each town. We imagine he will find a great many who will decline to jump at the snapping of his whip or to add a movement of which he assumes to be "Boss." We shall save that edict of Emery's for comparison with the figures of the election.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: The portrait of President Lincoln, by the artist Bicknell, which has been hanging for some time in the State House at Augusta, Me., is said to be the finest and most correct likeness of that statesman ever painted.

TROUBLESOME PAGES FOR BENEFACTORS AND CHEATERS.

(From the Boston Journal.)

Col. Wright, chief of the State Bureau of Statistics, richly deserves the thanks of all good citizens. The report which he has just published, and which we may be found in another column, is one of the most timely documents that was ever placed before the people of this State. It certainly vindicates the Bureau of all the charges of its opponents, and shows how needful a public officer one who knows himself who opposition the importance of his office and its connection with the public welfare.

For three years in close of demagogues and agitators, aided by a body of chronic croakers, have been exaggerating the amount of distress by reason of lack of employment. The former have resorted to this misrepresentation in the hope of bringing about political revolution. The agitators have pictured the distress of the laboring classes in the darkest colors, in the hope of bringing about that state of desperation which would assist in Communism. The chronic croaker is the only innocent party, since his croakings come of dyspepsia, and is, therefore, rather to be pitied than censured.

Within a year the change above referred to have had already developed the report that there are in Massachusetts from 200,000 to 300,000 people out of employment and $200,000 in the United States. This last statement has been repeated with such a show of authority by speakers on the floor of Congress, on political platforms and by newspaper labor editors right and left, that the general public has been led to believe the statement correct. In the belief of the existence of such an extent of enforced idleness, the greenback movement obtained all its strength in the Western States, and from this error comes the discontent that "exists so widely and the willingness to try the nostrum of political quacks. As a matter of course, those who have considered the matter and ascertained that a statement that 3,000,000 laboring men are idle in the United States, is equivalent to saying that nearly one-third of all those who may be regarded as coming under the classification of laborers are idle, will see that the assertion is too ridiculous to be entertained for a moment.

Col. Wright, perceived the mischievous tendency of these reports, and accordingly determined to make an official canvass of the Commonwealth to ascertain the facts. The work was begun on the 20th of June and was closed on the 12th of August. More than two thousand persons, including officers, special agents and others, who were specially called for the work have been employed in obtaining the returns from which the report was made. In every case where there have been different estimates, the highest number has been taken—and what is the result? In 10 cities and 358 towns the number of skilled workmen unemployed is 8800, and the number of unskilled laborers idle is 13,382—a total of 21,182. Thus the actual figures, obtained with the utmost care, show that the number of workmen unemployed is from eight to two or three times less than the disappointed have been asserting it to be. On this basis the number of unemployed in the United States is 370,000.

Col. Wright's report will be assailed by the demagogues and agitators, whose selfish aim can only be accomplished by exaggerating the sufferings of the unemployed, adhering into the minds of the members that capital or the laws are responsible for the fact do not exist. He then will there into website the signs of recuperation, which Col. Wright finds in every part of the State and the country at large. There is just now a large class of positions politicians who would have the people believe that the country is in a more hopeless condition than it was three years since. To day these men would welcome any disaster which would compel the shutting down of factories and the suspension of industry. They would hail as a god-send such a conflict between capital and labor as would result in general strike. "Let there be a Union defeat," said a Democratic orator in the fall of 1864, "and we will sweep the country." "Let there be a failure of the crops," said another Democratic leader in 1867, "and the Republican party will be overwhelmed." "Let us have business disasters, a suspension of industries, a war between capital and labor," says or rather thinks the reckless demagogue of to-day "and we shall sweep into place and power on the crest of the destroying wave." As all the indications point in the other direction, as all reports are full of promise, as men are becoming hopeful in the signs of better days, these enemies of peace and prosperity, in their desperation, fill the ears of the people with lying reports of the disaster and distress which they hope for, but which they cannot invoke.

REASONS FOR NON-TAXATION OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1860, gave the following sound reasons for the exemption of United States bonds from taxation:

There are two reasons, and each seems to me to be a controlling reason, why the bonds of the United States should be exempt from State and local taxes. If not so exempt, the amount of revenue required by the best subscribers will be added to the interest the Government will be required to pay, and thus the nation will be compelled to provide for taxes imposed by the local authorities.

Secondly—Inasmuch as the ability to borrow money may, under some circumstances, be essential to the preservation of the Government, the power should not, even in times of peace and prosperity, be crippled by any legislation to the States of the right to tax the instrument by which the national Government is authorized. The right to use Government securities free of any condition, restriction, or claim of another, is an essential condition of sovereignty, and the national Government should never surrender or qualify its power in this particular.

These views has the sanction of the greatest jurists this country has ever produced, and the unvarying decisions of the United States Supreme Court from the days of Chief Justice Marshall. In the case where the attempt was made in New York to tax greenbacks, the United States Supreme Court delivered the following decision through Chief Justice Chase:

"No one affirms that the power of the government to borrow, or the credit of the government in borrowing, is subject to taxation by the States. There can be no doubt, however, who assert that they may tax the instrument of the government when it assumes the form of obligations held by individuals, half or more of whom, in a certain sense, private property.

"The Court has constantly held otherwise. Twenty years ago, in the case of Weston, the Court said: "The City of Charleston, this Court, speaking through Chief Justice Marshall, said: "The American people have conferred on the power of borrowing money upon their government, and by making that power exclusive of all other governments, have shielded its action in the exercise of that power from the control of local governments. The grant of power is incompatible with a restraining or controlling power, and the declaration of supremacy is a decisive instance that no such restraining or controlling power shall be exercised. * * * The right to tax the contract to any extent, which may, may operate on the power to borrow because it is exercised and have a sensible influence on the contract. * * * A tax on government stock is thought by this Court to be a tax on the contract, a tax on the power of the United States to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and consequently repugnant to the Constitution." — (Second Wheaton Supreme Court Reports, page 487.)

And Judge Chase concludes:

"Nothing need be added to this, except to say that, in no case decided since, have these principles been retracted or qualified."

Opinions to be Heeded.

"A paper currency is a great curse to any people and a great double curse to the laborer of low century, for the depreciation always falls upon the laborer."
ANDREW JACKSON.

"Capital may be produced by industry or accumulated by economy, but only jugglers will propose to create it by legerdemain tricks with paper."
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"Irredeemable paper money convert the business of society into a mere lottery and when the collapse comes, as come it must, it casts laborers out of employment crushes manufacturers and merchants and ruins thousands of honest, industrious citizens."
JAMES BUCHANAN.

"I know of no evil which more legislation can produce, or, I fear, for the great body of the community, of this of an irredeemable paper currency."
GOVERNOR DIGGESOLL.

"It is safe to affirm that all experience is the one proper currency to a circulating medium has demonstrated the proposition that it cannot by any legislation, however stringent, be made a standard of value, or the just equivalent of gold and silver."
NATHAN CLIFFORD.

"Paper exclusive by the Government are of a nature so liable to abuse, I may say so certain to be abused, that the wisdom of the Government will be shown by never trusting itself with so seductive and dangerous a power."
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"It (paper money) tends to aggravate the inequality of fortunes, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, to multiply nabobs and paupers, and to deepen and widen the gulf which separated Dives from Lazarus."
THOMAS H. BENTON.

"A return to specie payments at the earliest possible period compatible with due regard to all interests concerned, should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are a serious infliction, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin is acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them."
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"The loss which America has sustained since the peace, from the pestiferous effects of irredeemable paper money, or, the necessary or accidental between men, on the economy conditions in the public councils, on the industry and morals of the people and on the character of republican government, constitute an enormous debit against the States chargeable with this mischievous measure, which must remain unscribed, or rather it is an accumulation of guilt which can be expiated by otherwise than by a voluntary sacrifice on the altar of justice of the power which has been the instrument of it."
JAMES MADISON.

"As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debt which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not unjustly throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear."
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"The very men of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffer most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil. A depreciated currency, double changes of prices, paper money falling between morning and noon, and falling still lower between noon and night, thus taking constitutes the very harvest time of speculators, and of the whole race of those who live at once idle and costly. * * * A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive to its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which debases them with paper money. This is the most effective of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary larceny, experienced, monetary taxation, these bear lightly upon the mass of the community, compared with fraudulent debasements and the robberies committed by depreciated paper."
DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE PAPER CURRENCY OF FRANCE.

In view of the fact that Greenback orators have much to say about the paper money of France, and greatly misrepresent the financial condition of that country, the following account taken from that published by Minister Washburne, who long resided in France and is capable by familiarity with the monetary history for the last five years, will bear repeating:

A correspondent seeking information, writes us asking several questions, and, as the information may be useful to others as well as to him, we answer in this form. He asks: (1) What was the circulating medium in France prior to the Germany war, and was it issued by the Government or by the banks, and how much was in circulation? (2) Did the French Government during the German war issue any paper money, making it a legal tender? (3) Has this paper money been redeemed, in coin since then?

(1) At the outbreak of the Franco-German war, in 1870, the paper circulation of the Bank of France was 1,561,000,000, the bank holding a specie reserve of 1,000,000,000, equal to 64 cents on the dollar. There was no other bank of issue in France, the lowest notes issued being for 100 francs or $20. The Government issued no paper money then or since. (2) The Government issued no paper money, but it compelled the bank of France to receive its notes to a small extent, giving 1,000,000,000 of francs, or about $200,000,000, which were to be a legal tender and special payments being suspended. Of this issue of bank paper the Government borrowed a sum of 350,000,000 francs and 150,000,000 the same to be repaid in seven annual installments of about 322,000,000 francs each, or $64,000,000. It was provided by law, however, that as soon as the Government should by payments reduce the amount of the bank to 300,000,000 francs, or 1,000,000,000 the notes should cease to be legal tender, at which time was to resume specie payments, the time being January 1st, 1876. The war was hardly over and the indemnity to Germany was in process of payment, before the Government began to pay the indebtedness to the bank. As fast as the Government paid over the notes to the bank they were cancelled and the bank began another form of redemption. It first called in the five-franc notes, redeeming them in silver; soon after, and in order, the 10-franc, 20-franc, 100-franc and 500-franc notes followed. They were bought up and destroyed. (3) On the 1st of January, 1877, the bank formally resumed on it had long before practically done, specie payments, and within a year's nearly all the extraordinary issue of paper put out during the war had been called up and destroyed. The gold of the mint of France of this year is the mint of the Government, gold and silver, gold and silver, gold and silver.

The paper currency made circulation of the Bank of France, including what is held in the bank itself, is 2,000,000,000 of which is redeemable on demand in coin, and no part of it is now a legal tender in France except silver and gold.

At the time, was the paper money of France in excess of 2,000,000,000 and the process of redemption began immediately after the close of the German war. The bank and its forty or more branches have now only 600,000,000 of notes outstanding, for the redemption of which it holds from 60 to 65 per cent. in coin; and this paper money is not a legal tender to any amount, and is by law redeemable on demand in coin. The issue of the bank must be increased to 2,000,000,000, yet the bank must, like the Bank of England, have the specie with which to redeem it, and the paper must depend on the solvency of the bank, as does ours, any government credit upon paper being a mere claim in the bank. The paper issue is not legal money, and neither is now a legal tender in France except gold and silver. Keep these facts in mind.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

(From the Albany Journal.)

Mr. Thurman's speech at Hamilton, about the death of his dog, Mr. Bayard's, the Ohio platform in all its wickedness, without any reservation. That platform opposes resumption, demands the repeal of the Resumption Act, resists all further measures of preparation for resumption, favors the overthrow of the National Bank circulation and the substitution of greenbacks, supports an limited depreciated silver, and declares for the permanent establishment of greenbacks as the sole paper money of the country to be made an unrestricted legal tender for all purposes.—There was a time when Mr. Thurman openly denounced these ideas. He knows very, as he ultimatelyly declares, that they are irreconcilable with a prompt return to a sound and redeemable currency. But in his eagerness for the Presidency he swallows them all; and so only he, but he has the effrontery to assert that he never had a different view!

Does not General Plaisted owe it to his friends in this Congressional District to give them the benefit of his financial views before the election?—*Commercial.*

We feel hardly be Republican or sound money doctrine which the Bangor *Commercial* is so anxious to have Gen. Plaisted proclaim from the stump.

Republicans who had become entangled in the greenback heresy in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia counties, have had their eyes opened very wide by the sudden capture of all the nominations of any importance, by the Democrats. There were some honest Republicans, who had entered into the platter of the spider they got their eyes open to-day, been brought to feel the danger and break the spell.—*Hudson Republican.*

Democrats are the Republicans are coming to realize the fact with Bailey of the Government as secure only in the maintenance of the national authority against foreign interference and nullification. The alarming growth of the nullification sentiment to the end of the last session of the Democratic party, and had a majority of the House been of the Democratic party, as it will be now as though that party would be the only organized one to demand for honest monetary management in 1878.—*Boston Traveller.*

Special Notices.

EXCURSION

To North Castine Camp Meeting, and Penobscot.

The Large Clipper will leave Steamer Wharf at 8 A. M. [illegible] for North Castine Grove, Orland, where is North Castine Camp Meeting, plenty of time to see the Camp Meeting and return to Bangor the same day. Fare to North Castine or Orland, 50 cents. Fare to Penobscot, 25 cents.

[illegible]

FOR NORTHPORT

And the River Landings.

The Steamer "SOWALL," or the [illegible] will leave Bangor every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Northport, Belfast, the Islands, Rockland and Thomaston. Fare for the round trip, 50 cts. [illegible] Bangor 10 hours.

[illegible]

NOROMBEGA HALL.

Two Nights Only,

Wednesday & Thursday Aug. 21st & 22d.

VIOLA CLIFTON'S

Beautiful Lady Minstrels,

Night's fun with

LOUIE MONTAGUE'S FATHER BLOODER

Late successful members of

[illegible]

Late of the Howard Athenaeum, Boston.

18 Talented Performers 18

Absolutely the

MOST BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE OPEN' AMUSEMENT

ever witnessed in this city, presenting a magnificent assortment of Burlesque and American Minstrelsy.

PRICES AS USUAL. 1w

TO THE HALL, Oldtown.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday, August 21st, 1878.

Return of Attention and deep appearance in Old town of

THE LINGARDS

and their COMEDY COMPANY, who will appear in the fourth comedy in one act,

DELICATE GROUND.

The world-famed [illegible] entertainment, and

Naval Engagements.

Portrait frames, Ethereal seats, [illegible] Admission 75 cents. Gallery [illegible]

[illegible]

STEAMER CITY OF BREWER

[illegible] Bangor, Aug. 10, 1878. A. HENDRICK, Agent. (Com. supp.)

PORTLAND CAMP GROUND

1878 SEASON 1878.

Opened after June 20th, 1878, under the management of Rev. C. Kelly, Rev. [illegible] and others, at Northport, Waldo County, Maine. Tents and Cottages for rent. Boats and Bathing Houses.

A. HENDRICK, Agent.

Bangor, June 6th, 1878.

For Sale or Exchange

For a house down town, a very fine farm [illegible] in the town Bangor. P. O. Address P. O. Box 794, Bangor.

[illegible]

LESS

Than AUCTION PRICES

For the next ten days we shall sell our entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., at prices far lower than ever before offered in this city.

LOOK!

At these SPECIAL CASH BARGAINS

[illegible]

PATTEN & WHEELDEN.

[illegible]

Bangor and Bar Harbor,

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.

[illegible] at Point, Castine, Islesboro, Bear Isle, Sedgwick and So. West Harbor.

[illegible] MAY FIELD, [illegible] and Thursday at 4 A.M., touching at Rockland, [illegible] Point, on the down trip, returning touching at Rockland, [illegible] Point.

[illegible] Bangor at 4 A.M. [illegible] Bar Harbor at 2 P.M.

For further particulars, apply to

FRANK P. FULLER, Agent, Pier 10 Exchange St. Bangor.

[illegible] July 16, 1878. 4w

Refrigerators! Refrigerators!!

THE FRESH AIR REFRIGERATOR, the best and cheapest in the market.

Warranted to give perfect satisfaction

FOR SALE BY

C. W. & W. ERRILL & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE of all kinds,

63 and 65 Main Street.

July 21 [illegible] 4w

COMFORT CORSET for Ladies.

COMFORT WAIST for Children.

For Sale by DWELLEY & [illegible]

No. 48 Main Street, Bangor.

July 27 [illegible]

Mr. John L. Hodsdon,

is prepared to engage a few more pupils for instruction in Vocal Music at their residences. Mr. Hodsdon's members at Music were the pole [illegible] Bangor Gallant Band [illegible] Albemarle, he is thoroughly conversant with the Music and Italian language, and has been [illegible] Bangor, Oratorio Society, Bangor Gallant Band, Bangor Band, Orchestral, Choral, Thomas, etc. He is prepared to give a thorough knowledge of the Music of the Beautiful Italian language, and has been [illegible] Bangor, Aug. 1, 1878. 4w

The Necessity of Life Insurance.

[illegible]

H. E. PARKER, Genl Agent.

Room 4, 21 Main Street, Bangor.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE LOTS BY THE SEASIDE.

The undersigned offers a number of his desirable cottage [illegible] for sale in lots to suit purchasers. The [illegible] are located on the east side of the Cape Elizabeth shore, about [illegible] from the City of Portland, [illegible] Cape Elizabeth [illegible] Ocean House, [illegible] Cape Elizabeth [illegible] Ocean House, [illegible] Cape Elizabeth [illegible] Ocean House

Bangor Daily Whig and Courier.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1878.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

FURIOUS HAIL STORM.

Damage in Various Places—Senator Blaine thrown from a Carriage.

AUGUSTA, Aug 19. A hail storm of unprecedented severity passed over the towns of Mt Vernon, Vienna and Belgrade yesterday afternoon. Crops were destroyed and windows smashed. Three hundred panes of glass were broken in Mt. Vernon alone Senator Blaine, with his wife and two young daughters, were riding in a light carriage with a pair of horses near the village of Mt. Vernon, when the storm burst upon them without a moment's notice. Hail fell in prodigious quantities. the air was nearly as dark as night, the horses were frightened and becoming unmanageable left the road, rushed against a tree by.

Lindsey and Ex-Governor Perham addressed an audience of six or seven hundred in the afternoon.

FROM LEWISTON.

Farm Buildings Burned.

LEWISTON, Aug. 19 The buildings of Samuel D. Philbrick, of Bethel, were burned last night When discovered the barn was enveloped in flames, and the house on fire. Mr. P. also lost eighty tons of hay, two horses, two cows, farming tools, furniture, etc. Loss from $6,000 to $7,000. Partially insured

FROM GARDINER

Fatal Accident.

GARDINER, Aug. 19. During the gale here Saturday night a sister-in-law of the captain of the schooner Orlando anchored in the river here, fell from the deck into the hold, striking on her head and inflicting serious injuries, which will probably prove fatal

FROM DOVER

Great Damage by Storm.

DOVER, Me., Aug. 19. A heavy thunder storm passed over this section yesterday afternoon, covering a strip a mile wide, and several long, running southwest to northeast. The crops are damaged severely by hail, and large quantities of glass were broken.

FROM WATERVILLE.

Struck by Lightning.

WATERVILLE, Aug. 19. Two barns and a shed owned by George E. Shores were struck by lightning Sunday and burned to the ground, together with about thirty tons of hay and farming tools; total loss, $1 100; buildings insured for $900.

LAUNCHED

BATH, Aug. 19. Launched to-day by Adams & Hutchinson a three-masted schooner of 533 tons, named Normandy, owned by builders, Capt. John Adams, formerly of schooner Douglas Haynes, who commands her, and others.

THE AKBOR.

Not Yellow Fever

PENSACOLA, Aug. 19. The brig Akbor has reached quarantine. The sickness proves to be Congress fever, not yellow fever. All the vessels from infected ports will be quarantined until frost.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW YORK CITY.

Bangor, Aug. 19, 1878.

FROM CASTINE.

At a spirited Republican caucus held in Castine Saturday evening, Rev. Alfred E. Ives was unanimously nominated for Representative to the Legislature from the district composed of this town, Brooksville and Orland. A nomination eminently fit to be made and which will be ratified at the polls on the second Monday of September.

W.

SHAKER'S PICKLES TO KEEP TEN YEARS.—Half-grown cucumbers fresh gathered; wash clean and pack in jars. Make a pickle of salt and water that will bear an egg, put in a piece of alum the size of an nutmeg to a gallon of brine; boil and skim it, and pour hot over the cucumbers; let it stand till cool, then pour off. Boil enough vinegar to cover your pickles, spice it to taste, pour it over hot, first adding a small piece of alum. In two days they are ready to eat.

Business Items.

To properly preserve pickles of any kind use Prussing's Apple Vinegar.

Dr. Wm. F. Stewart, Marine Hospital, Baltimore: " " " "I take pleasure in recommending Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef as a most excellent Tonic and Invigorator of the system. I have tested it with universal success. Caldwell Sweet, Agent. aug13 d&w2w

Deal with BOWLER & MERRILL, Bankers No. 7 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor,—if you wish to obtain the safest Securities for the investment of TRUST FUNDS AND SAVINGS at the lowest prices.

AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH. You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed the islands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. je 16 d&w6m

Marine Journal.

Dunbine and James Noonan were each fined $5 and costs, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and paid

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W.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting at Calais.

MR. EDITOR,—The grand Republican Rally at St. Croix Hall last evening, to listen to an address by Hon. Eugene Hale, was another of the many evidences of the popularity of our able representative in Congress from the Fifth District. As we looked on the stage, we saw men there who opposed Mr. Hale four years ago, but have watched his movements and actions in Congress the last three sessions, and now

HAVE YOU A DOLLAR.

If so, buy twelve of our La Nina Cigars.
CALDWELL SWEET & BRO.,

INVESTIGATE IT!

I reiterate the statement I have made once before: You can, at
96 Hammond Street, Opposite Court House,
get Jewelry of any description made, repaired or engraved in a nice manner. And I don't mean that you shall forget it.
EBEN STEVENS.
jun13

DON'T DELAY

Having a set of those GLASS CASTORS under your Furniture and Pianos.
Bonnets for them at the Furniture Houses and Piano Rooms.
TEN AGENTS WANTED to introduce them in Bangor and other cities in this State.
Address G. L. DENNISON,
july18 Box 57 Brewer, Me.

have just received a large invoice of
NEW & FRESH TEAS
OF ALL KINDS,
which will be sold at very low prices.

At No. 33 Main Street. Everything to be sold out at some price regardless of cost. Fail not to come and see the low prices at No. 33 Main Street, adjoining the China Tea Store.
april30

OVER FIFTY
different brands of Cigars for you to select from
AT SWEETS DRUG STORE,
No. 2 Main Street

BOOK AUCTION!

Unless previously disposed of at private sale, the entire stock of Books, Stationery, Portemonnaies, Blank Books, Sheet Music, Pens, Ink, Pencils, Homœopathic Medicines, &c., &c., belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of E. F. & W. G. Dunn, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION at the old stand, Dunn's Bookstore, on Hammond Street, Bangor, on

Thursday, August 22d, 1878,

commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing until the whole is sold.

Two cheap Pianos, two good Sewing Machines, one Safe, three Desks, 3 Show Cases and Chests of Drawers will also be sold

The attention of Physicians and Families using Homœopathic Remedies is invited to the large assortment of them contained in the stock.

Among the Books will be found Miscellaneous, School, Music, and a large variety of Religious Literature

Dealers will do well to attend. The sale will be by virtue of a license from the District Court of the United States, dated August 20, 1878, and will be absolutely without reserve.

F. M. LAUGHTON, Assignee
aug6 eTuSw 21,22

NATURAL

HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT,

APPROVED by the *Académie de Médecine* of France, and its use in France authorized by *special order* of the French Government.

Recommended by the highest MEDICAL AUTHORITIES in New York as

"A great relief for sea-sickness."

"A delightful beverage, mildly antacid, most grateful and refreshing."

"Far superior to Vichy, Seltzer, or any other."

"Absolutely pure and wholesome, superior to all for daily use free from all the objections urged against Croton and artificially aerated waters."

"Impregnated only with its own gas."

"Healthful and well suited for Dyspepsia and causes of acute disease, and where is a gouty diathesis."

"By far the most agreeable, alone or mixed with wine, useful in Catarrhs of Stomach or Bladder and in Gout."

"Not only a luxury but a necessity."

To be had of all Wine Merchants, Grocers, Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers throughout the United States, and wholesale of

FRED'K DE BARY & CO.
Nos. 41 and 43 Warren Street, New York.
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

Every genuine bottle bears the registered "FELLOW" pictorial label of the
APOLLINARIS COMPANY (limited), London.
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Bangor, Maine, Aug. 11, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature which value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In Nervous Debility it is invaluable; and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorator, regulating cathartic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-sq. ch., Boston.

SOLVENT.
For CANCERS and
CANCEROUS HUMORS
The Doctor's Certificate.
READ IT.

ASHLEY, Washington Co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS —

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a *Bone Cancer* on my right breast which grew very rapidly, and all my friends gave me up to die, when I heard of your medicine Vegetine, recommended for Cancer and Cancerous Humors. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better, my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine, the Cancer came out almost bodily

CARRIE DEFORREST

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of the best women

DR. S. H. FLOWER.

DIURETIC.
Kidney Complaints.
CINCINNATI, O., March 16, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS

Dear Sir,—I have used your Vegetine for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me; and to those suffering from disease of the Kidneys I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully,
O. M. SAWYER

Attested to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist, Eighth and Central Avenues.

Vegetine
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
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THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY
HUNYADI JANOS,
The best Natural Aperient.

THE LANCET: "Hunyadi Janos Baron Liebig and others that for richness in aperient salts surpasses all other or known waters."

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PROFESSOR LAUDER BRUNTON, M. D., F. R. S., London. "More pleasant than aperients, and surpasses them in efficacy."

1878.

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BANGOR DAILY

BANGOR

1878—Vols. XLV-VI.

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